The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Sir Lamberton Lorraine sailed for England on Saturday.

—There were thirty-three cases of small pox in New York in the past week, an increase of fourteen over the previous week.

—Rev. O. Eastman, Honorary Secretary of the American Tract Society, died in New York on Friday. He was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1796.

—William Brant and his two sons, aged 12 and 9, while fishing on the lake near Halifax, last Friday, fell through the ice and were drowned.

—A considerable quantity of muskets, small arms, and ammunition was shipped from St. Louis, on Saturday, for Little Rock, said to be for Brooks.

—The Federal Council of the International Society resolved last Saturday night to dissolve the organization, having proved a complete failure in the United States.

—The New York Excise Commissioners have refused to aid the Liquor Dealers Protective Association in obtaining the passage of a bill through the Legislature reducing license fees, &c.

—A prostitute named Maria Hunt attempted to commit suicide at Lafayette, Ind., last Saturday night, by swallowing chloroform and ammonia. A physician and a bottle of sweet oil saved her life, however.

—Frederick Schuchart & Sons have begun a suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the Lake Erie & Louisville Railway Company to recover an indebtedness of $430,000 and interest, arising upon unpaid promisory notes.

—Everett Babbitt, supposed, from papers found on his person, to be from Massachusetts, was run over and killed by a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad on Saturday afternoon at Kirkwood, fifteen miles west of St. Louis.

—A new nine-story French flat hotel in New York, known as the Stevens House, has been suddenly deserted, owing to the bulging of a wall and the serious cracks and crumbling of bricks, extending from the second to the fourth story.

—All the lodges of Odd Fellows in Cincinnati met at Pike's Opera House yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States. Samuel Yorte Ailee, of San Francisco, Cal., delivered the address.

—The St. Louis *Times* asserts that two thousand Springfield rifles, thirteen thousand rounds of ammunition, and several cases of pistols have been shipped in a secret manner for the use of Brooks' forces in Little Rock since the difficulties broke out there.

—An old man named Lyton White, sixty-two years of age, has been arrested in Cleveland for enticing little children into his candy and trinket shop, near a public school, and instructing them in every vulgarity of speech and practice. He was sentenced to one year in the Work-house and fined three hundred dollars and costs. His victims, he said, he counted by scores.

—Messrs. Arnold, Wolff and Villard, members of the Council of Foreign Bondholders of Frankfort, have arrived in New York with a view of arranging the differences between the several classes of American bonds now in default, and of arranging with the companies for terms of accommodations, or in case of a resort to legal proceedings, to protect the claims of their bondholders.

—A Washington dispatch gives an opinion of Sir Edward Thornton filed on Wednesday last, in the case of Rafael Aguirera vs. the United States, awarding that the motion heretofore made by the agent of the United States to dismiss and reject this claim be allowed, and the claim was accordingly rejected. This was a test case of a class known as Indian depredation claims against the United States, the aggregate of which amounted to some thirty-one million dollars.

—John Davis, residing near Otisco, Clark county, Indiana, on the line of the O. & M. Railroad, was found by his two daughters, who were returning home from church last Friday night, in a horrible condition. Both legs and hands were cut off, and part of his head gone, which could not be found. The heart was torn into fritters and scattered along the track some distance. The jury returned a verdict of death by being run over by a train, the deceased being intoxicated.

—In the case of Margaret Black, of Fall River, Mass., against Andrew Weeks, of the firm of Weeks & Potter, of Boston, before the Supreme Court at Taunton, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, giving her $15,000 damages. The plaintiff was nearly poisoned fatally by aconite, which she took, supposing it to be picra. The aconite was put up at the establishment of Weeks & Potter, and, as alleged, labeled "Picra" by mistake, and sold to a Fall River druggist, who supplied it to the plaintiff.

—Although Congress has passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow on the lower Mississippi, it has been found that no supplies can be had from the various military stations in that region, therefore the Secretary of War, after a private conference with the President, directed the Commissary of Subsistence to purchase 500,000 rations of meat, flour, beans and rice, and to carry the law into effect, he asks an appropriation of $90,000. The estimate is based on the issue of 20,000 rations for twenty-five days.

CRIMES.

—George A. Hutchinson was arrested in New York on Saturday night, at the request of the Governor of Ohio, on a charge of having committed forgeries in Cleveland.

—Michael Finn, charged with assaulting his wife with intent to kill, on the 6th of November, at Thoroid Village, Canada, was found guilty of murder in a legal sense, and has been sentenced to death. Finn was mainly convicted on the evidence of his wife, who has recovered.

—The train from Cincinnati for Louisville, on Saturday morning, found two rails removed from the track on the Short Line, near Caverna station. The parties evidently had no intention except to delay the train, as they placed a red flag at that point. Only half an hour's delay was caused by the obstruction, as the rails were easily replaced.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was brought before Judge Garry, in the Chicago Criminal Court, on Saturday, to receive the sentence on a former conviction for forgery, which sentence was at the time suspended. Col. Jussen, the prisoner's counsel, moved his discharge, and delivered a long argument in support of his motion, at the close of which Judge Garry took the matter under advisement until to-day.

—Dennis Cummins and Patrick Curtis met at the Morris & Essex Railroad yard in New York on Sunday, with a number of friends, for the purpose of fighting a duel to settle an old grudge, but when the time came for them to take their positions Curtis refused to fight. John Lemas stepped forward and interfered in Curtis' behalf, when Cummins drew a revolver and shot Lemas, inflicting a fatal wound. Cummins and Curtis were arrested.

FOREIGN.

—A rumor is current that the Carlists have asked Marshal Serrano for amnesty.

—Senor Castelar has written a letter in which he declares himself in favor of a Federal Republic.

—A private letter from General Sickles says he will return to the United States in two months.

—Grand Duke Alexis is the only member of the Imperial family who will accompany the Czar on his visit to England.

—It is reported that Carl Schurz has accepted the editorship of a leading German daily, in New York, at $10,000 per annum.

—There were two railway accidents in England on Saturday, resulting in the death and injury altogether of twenty persons.

—Emperor William in person closed the session of the German Reichstag on Saturday with a formal speech of no general importance.

—The accountants appointed to investigate the books of the Erie Railway Company will sail from London for New York on Wednesday.

—Advices from Constantinople are to the effect that the Suez canal difficulty has been settled by M. De Lesseps' acceptance of the tonnage rates prescribed by the International Commission.

—A Paris dispatch states that on Thursday Frank Riggs and William Payne, Americans, went to the Belgian borders to fight a duel, but the police interfered, and the duelists returned to their residences. Words spoken about a young lady is given out as the cause of the meeting, but the real reason is said to be an affray between the fathers of the young men a fortnight ago in the Washington Club in Paris.

The entire Rouseville district produces less than three hundred barrels of oil per diem. The Shaw farm alone used to yield treble this quantity, while the famous Reid well, on Cherry Run, for months passed out two hundred and eighty barrels a day.

FIRST EDITION.

THE LOUISIANA FLOOD.

5,000,000 Acres of Land Under Water

25,000 People in Want of Food.

Letter from the Captain of the Ouachita Belle.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Captain Banks, in a letter to a member of the Relief Committee says: I have just returned with the Ouachita Belle from Camden, Trenton and Monroe, through the overflowed district of North Louisiana, and see that efforts have been and are being made to relief the suffering occasioned by the overflow. I have also seen a tabular statement which was presented by you to a meeting of citizens from the overflowed districts held in the Senate chamber some time last week. From personal knowledge and direct information derived from others within the last few days I am satisfied that said estimate is by far too low. As you have been requested by three different public meetings held in the overflowed districts of Louisiana to represent their wants and condition, I now present you a statement of the

Localities and Numbers Needing Help

at once, so that you may present the same to the Governor and the Committee on Distribution appointed by his Honor and the Mayor: Lower Black river, 300; Mardes, including that part of Concordia parish on Black river, 500; Wilsons, on Black River, 400; Trinity, 1,200; Harrisonburg, including Bayou Louis, 1,000; Starb's Landing, including Brain's Landing, 300; Carter's Landing, 400; Bunker Hill, including both sides of the river and swamp, Baloven, Ouachita and Boeuf, 1,500; Columbia, including Franklin and Ouachita or Boeuf, and between the Ouachita and Boeuf river, 2,000; St. Albans, including the bottom on both sides, 1,500; Hopewell and Waco, including the back swamp up to the Ouachita line, 1,000; Monroe, 1,500; Total, 11,600.

At the lowest estimate this number may be said to be in actual want, and many have been so for days, as they have now been under water some two or three weeks. They have lost all their hogs, and their cattle are either lost or starving. The people themselves have neither money nor credit—no place to go to and nothing to do. But this estimate by no means discloses the distress of those residing on small bayous and creeks, who have been overflowed by back water and the floods of rain there, and generally have been on land, but have lost most of their stock and improvements, and are out of provisions and money. If these be added, the number needing help is not short of 25,000.

The Extent of the Damage.

The *Times* says the extent of the damage which resulted from the great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood. That it was vast was readily conceived, but that it should involve 5,000,000 of acres and a population of 175,000 was apparently beyond reasonable calculation. Yet such is really the case. In the cotton regions it is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated. The parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Catahoula are all overflowed, and embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton lands in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only large places, leaving out hundreds of small farmers, and all estimates for cattle, hogs and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,304 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar producing parishes ascertained facts discover an equal, if not a greater, amount of ruin and suffering. These parishes are Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Herville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Terrebonne and Plaquemin. The overflow in these parishes covers nearly 2,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 40,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large product of rice, and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they possessed.

An Appeal for Assistance from Trenton.

A dispatch from Vidella, Concordia parish, says: A public meeting assembled here to-day. Five thousand people in this section were represented as suffering for food. A committee was appointed to procure supplies. The Mayor of Trenton telegraphs: "We are all overflowed. Send us 5,000 rations by the Ouachita Belle, if possible. The colored population in particular are in distress."

A Town Surrounded by Water.

MONROE, La., April 25.—The river has risen over an inch in twenty-four hours. Another break in the Pargoud upper levee has precipitated a heavy volume of water on the back part of the city, and the rise there at the same time has been five inches. The water has backed up in the ditches nearly to the Hunsacker Hotel. In some places on the river front the water is from six to fifteen inches above the street, but has been leveed. The rear of the city is filling up fast, about five squares on an average from the river front to the overflow being but of water the length of the city. People continue coming in from the rear as the water approaches. The sidewalks and streets are the only pastures for stock. The loss of cattle and hogs by the overflow is very great. The sun shone all day. The prospect is good for better weather. There is no intelligence from above, but another rise is expected from recent rains.

MONROE, La., April 26.—The river rose one quarter inch last night, and the back water an inch and a half. Washington street is overflowed to within three blocks of the river. The river was on a stand to-day.

The Mississippi Falling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The river is falling now. It is two feet below high water. From there to seven days' mail is due from Northern, Eastern and Western cities. The New York mail of the 15th and some of the 20th has been received. Intervening and subsequent days are missing. The Mobile and New Orleans Railroad lose a bridge or have a wash-up every few days, and seem to display more energy in clearing off information of mishaps than in getting over breaks. New and at least important bridges are gone between this city and Mobile. The Jackson route is also in a bad condition. Bridges are gone and a portion of it is submerged.

ARKANSAS.

The Gubernatorial War.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—There has been little change in the situation to-day. The truce between both parties was put at an end to-day. Yesterday Baxter, through his representatives, made a proposition to Brooks to leave the final determination of the question between them to a competent tribunal, and in the meantime that both forces should be retired except a body guard for each. These proposals Mr. Brooks last night refused to accede to, whereupon all negotiations were ended and matters remain now where they did one week ago, except that Baxter has convened the Legislature, the meeting of which body Brooks is opposed to.

Gen. T. J. Churchill was to day assigned to the command of the Middle Division of Gov. Baxter's forces, and Brig. Gen. McDowell Barton promoted to Major General and assigned to the command of the Eastern Division. Brig. Gen. W. D. Blasher was assigned to the immediate command of the forces on duty in Little Rock. Neither party has dismissed any forces during the past twenty-four hours. All the state troops are stationed at the Metropolitan, at City Hall and at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, with two pieces of artillery at the intersection of Louisiana and Second. Gov. Baxter has increased his force one or two companies.

Secretary of State Johnson has not yet received any reply to his communication to Brooks ordering him out of his office. At the State House preparations are still going on to resist an attack.

News from Pine Bluff to-night states that Brigadier General H. King White, of the Baxter forces, to-day declared martial law in Jefferson county, and took possession of the Court House at that place.

THE STORM.

Four Feet of Snow in New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—The storm of yesterday and last night at Boston Corners was terrific, and heavier than known before in years. The Harlem mail train was compelled to lay over at Millerton for fear of being blown from the rails. At Weissman's out the snow was four feet deep.

Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 26.—It began snowing here last evening, and one foot of snow fell in twelve hours. It was one of the heaviest snow storms of the season.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 26.—A terrific gale at Bennington, Vt., demolished a steeple one hundred and sixty feet high on the new Congregational Church. Part of the falling steeple struck an adjoining residence, crushing in the roof. The snow drifted ten feet deep to-day.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 26.—A wind and rain storm passed over the city yesterday and to-day, causing considerable damage. Two houses in course of construction on Mifflin street were blown down; also a house on Frankford.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 26.—A severe snow storm, accompanied by a severe gale, has prevailed throughout the New England States to-day. The snow is from six inches to a foot in depth. At Rockland the gale has been the severest experienced for years, and resulted in much damage to shipping. Six or seven vessels are ashore. Twenty inches of snow is reported at Danbury, Connecticut.

THE Rob Roy well at Karns City is still doing 300 barrels. The well on the Banks farm that struck the fourth sand on Monday is not doing as well as expected. She will probably make a fine paying well when she is pumped, but she is not the gas to make a spouter.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1874.

HOUSE.

Legislative Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment pending yesterday appropriating $1,000,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justices the item of $1,400 for the care and subsistence of horses, and $600 for repairs to carriages and harness. Agreed to.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved an amendment providing that no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury, or property of the United States, beyond the salary or compensation allowed by law, or shall have any private use of such property, or of the services or labor of any person employed in the service of the United States, which service or labor is paid for by the United States, provided this shall not be construed to deprive any officer of the United States of such fees as are or may be provided by law in addition to the salary of such officer, or of the use of such property as may be expressly by law appropriated for the use of such officer. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment providing that every Clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, Marshal or District Attorney shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto, and in case any such officer shall remove from his district or shall fail to give his personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant. Adopted.

The Undistributed National Bank Currency.

Mr. BECK sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency in defense of the Comptroller against the allegations made by Mr. Beck yesterday in reference to undistributed national bank currency. Mr. BECK said he cannot, in his seat, hear read because the Comptroller could not be heard in his own defense. He (Beck) maintained that the Comptroller had not administered the law. Thirty-four millions in his hands ought to have been distributed to states which had not received their proportion. The Comptroller had been circulating speeches of members on the financial question, and had gone out of his way time and again in the interest of a rich, moneyed aristocracy of the East, and to the injury of the poor people of the West and South.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Beck, and said the Eastern States had come by an excess of bank circulation because the West and South would not take it, having found a more profitable investment of their money elsewhere. If it were necessary for the proper distribution of the currency that twenty-five millions be withdrawn from New England, New York and New Jersey, they would not resist it. They desired two things. They desired free banking on the basis of greenbacks at par. They did not destro to bring greenbacks to par by such contraction as would make the holder of a greenback pay the difference between its present value and its par value. They desired that the Government should pay that difference. The Government had made a promise and forced the people to take it. The Government, and nobody else, had depreciated it. The Government, and nobody else, should pay that difference. The Government had not got gold to pay the difference. The Government should say, as an honest man would say: "I will do the best I can thing. I will exchange for the greenback I have forced you to take a Government bond bearing such an interest as will make it par." And then the Government should make banking free all through the United States.

After further discussion and a tilt between Messrs. Dawes and Kelley and much great noise and confusion, the members exhibiting great impatience at any disposition to talk, and meeting all such attempts with shouts of "vote," "question," the third section of the bill increasing the office hours of the departments from six to seven hours, was struck out on motion of Mr. Lawrence.

Unexpended Balances.

The last section of the bill, which provides that on the 1st of July in each year, all unexpended balances of appropriations that shall have remained upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years, shall be carried to the surplus fund, was amended, on motion of Messrs. Conger and Tremain, by making an exception in favor of river and harbor improvements, light-houses and certain public buildings.

At last the consideration of the bill was concluded, and the committee rose. The question was ordered, and the House adjourned.

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

THE toe sin has sounded for the war on whisky in Oil City.

2,000,000 feet of lumber are laid up at Foxburg, waiting for a rise.

"DOLLAR OIL no more" is the producers war cry in oildom.

POTATO BUGS are moving around in Fayette county in large numbers.

A MAN named Wolf was killed at Foxburg on Wednesday, by being run over by a freight train.

JAMESTOWN is boasting over a manufactory of alapaca and worsted yarns, just started there.

MCKEESPORT mourns because thirty circuses are on the road, and yet none are billed for that village.

THE residence of Joseph Lawrence, in Sadsbury, Crawford county, was burned on Thursday night last.

CONFLUENCE, on the Connellsville Road, gives a sign of life by the establishment of a new tannery there.

THE number of insane in the State lunatic hospitals, county almshouse, etc., in the State is nearly 4,000.

A WEDDING party in Meadville was delayed on Wednesday, by a free fight between the groom and two brakemen.

THE "shut down" in the oil regions commenced Saturday night. No more drilling for ninety days, according to the agreement.

JOSH LYSLE, ESQ., of Camden, started last week for the Pacific coast. He visits Washington Territory to look after his coal interests near Puget Sound.

The Isabella Coke Company paid off the men at Coketown, near Blairsville, on Saturday. They are now working full time and at the full capacity of the works.

The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* has been found guilty in the libel suit of A. B. Brumbaugh vs. A. L. Guss, and he now writes his editorials in the county jail.

CHESTER county has nineteen lodges of Odd Fellows and two encampments, and is also possessed of twenty-two granges and two councils of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THE Beaver county *Press* was sold at Sheriff's sale in New Brighton, on Monday. The purchaser was Mr. J. C. Hays, father of the editor, and the price paid for it was $1,994 75.

THE whole number of pupils enrolled in the Johnstown borough schools during the term foots up a total of 1,210. The average attendance during the month ending Wednesday last was 844.

C. E. B., of Pulaski writes, "Yesterday, April 23, my friend washed a linen sheet and spread it on the grass, and in six hours the grass had grown up through it from one quarter to one and a half inches."

Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, of Conemaugh Borough, shot a very large wild cat on Laurel Hill, near Morrellville, Cambria county, Friday afternoon. It measured 52 inches from nose to end of tail, and was nineteen inches high.

Mr. THOS. WAITE, of Chippewa township, father of the Sheriff of Beaver county, cut off a flock of twenty-seven fine sheep, one day last week, had twenty of them killed, and the rest torn and mangled by the dogs.

ON Monday morning, the 13th inst., the barn of Geo. Warfel, near Petersburg, with all its contents, including a quantity of hay and farming implements, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $25,000. No insurance.

THE name of the postoffice at Yortyville, Washington county, has been changed to "Odell," and Eliza J. Dague has been appointed postmistress. The change will go into effect at the beginning of the next quarter, July 1st.

THIS is the way the Brockville *Republican* says it: "Those persons who borrowed the history of the "Primative Ages," "Don Sebastian," and other books from the Senior Editor of this paper, will confer a favor by leaving them at the postoffice."

THE Ebensburg *Herald* says that a young legal limb of the law who resides in that village wants to be cremated when his turn comes. All right! He'll cremate.—*Johnstown Tribune.* How do you know he will? Does the editor expect to be there?

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst., the house of Morris F. Fussell, M. D., of East Pikeland, was burned to the ground, which was caused by a defective flue. The same evening the barn was fired in a very mysterious manner, completely demolishing it.

A WOMAN named Cory, a resident of Banks township, Indiana county, gave birth to a monstrosity in shape of a child, with perfect eyes on the top of its head, its mouth filled with teeth, and its fingers joined together like the toes of a duck. It was dead when born.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE was held at Green Tree schoolhouse, Union township, on the evening of the 17th inst., and during the following day. The county Superintendent and some of the city teachers were in attendance. Several addresses were delivered, some essays read, some sensible resolutions adopted, and there were some other performances. The Secretary was directed to furnish for the press a copy of the minutes. His failure to do so must be our apology for this meager report, and the lateness of its appearance.

On Monday evening last, the house of John Reddinger, of Ringgold township, Jefferson county, was burned, and one of his children, a little boy, perished in the flames. Mr. Reddinger and his went to see a sick neighbor during the evening leaving four children at home, who in their absence went to bed, leaving a burning candle on the bureau, which by some means set fire to it and the surrounding furniture, the children being waked up by a suffocating smoke in the room. Three of the children escaped, but one was burned to death, its body being taken from the ruins a blackened and disfigured mass, almost consumed.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

An Open Fight to be Made on the Vetoed Finance Bill.

The House Bill to be Considered by the Senate this Week.

Letter from the Comptroller of the Currency.

A New Plan to Redistribute the National Bank Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1874.

The Veto Message and Finance Bill

continue the all-absorbing topics. Compromises have been tendered to the friends of the vetoed bill, but declined. They adhere to the determination reached at the first meeting on Wednesday night, and stated in your Thursday's dispatch, to make an open fight in the Senate when the subject comes up for discussion on a motion to pass the bill over the veto. There has been some talk of a formal protest against the message, signed by Senators who supported the bill, but nothing of the sort has been as yet determined upon. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1874.

Letter from the Comptroller of the Currency.

A letter addressed to Representative Beck by Comptroller Knox, dated to day, and read at the request of Mr. Beck in the House, calls the attention of Mr. Beck to his statement of Friday that the Comptroller had represented to the President that four millions of the national bank currency was not taken, when there were one hundred and twenty applicants for it, and that he had deceived the President and held circulation to save twenty-five millions to his friends in the East. The Comptroller asks Mr. Beck to cause to be read in the House an extract from his last annual report showing the difficulties in the way of the execution of the act of July 12, 1874. The substance of the extract is, "That under the Act of July 12, 1870, the Comptroller is required after the fifty four millions is taken up, to make a requisition upon the banks of New York city, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut for twenty-five million, and if those requisitions are not complied with, within one year thereafter he is authorized to sell their bonds and deposit legal tenders in the Treasury. But there is no provision in the act for the return of national bank currency to the Treasury for redemption, and the act is, therefore, inoperative, and under its provisions no considerable amount of national bank currency would be returned for distribution for eighteen months after the requisition is made."

The Comptroller also asked Mr. Beck to read a copy of a letter addressed by the former to W. W. Phelps, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, on the 24 of February last, enclosing a bill which he prepared for the purpose of promptly withdrawing twenty-five millions of national bank circulation from the Eastern States and distributing the same to the West and South. The bill of the Comptroller requires national banks in the States named in the letter to deposit legal tender notes in excess of $300,000 of their circulation with the Treasurer, and requires the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and depositaries of the United States to assort the circulation of these banks and return it to the Comptroller for destruction, and authorizes the Comptroller thereupon to surrender to the banks the bonds held as security for such circulation. The circulation of notes of banks which failed and are in liquidation are also to be assorted and returned to the Comptroller for destruction, and immediately thereupon the amounts destroyed are to be reissued to banks in the West and South. The Comptroller is confident that within sixty days after the passage of the act he can supply every application from the West and South for the next two years with currency withheld from other States.

The Sanborn Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day examined Simon Herman, who testified that he was a general auctioneer and commission merchant in New York. During his examination by Representative Beck, he said in April, 1872, he was indicted in the United States Court for the alleged selling of liquor on which the tax had not been paid. Although perfectly innocent of the charge, he paid several sums of money to have the case dismissed. On the hearing of the indictment he went to Court and gave bail. A. Goodrich Fay soon come to him and said he could have been dismissed by the payment of two thousand dollars, which money was to be divided between Fay and Sanborn. He also paid one thousand dollars to Judge Davis, at that time District Attorney.

To Mr. Foster, of the committee, witness said he never saw Sanborn on the subject. His conversation was with Fay solely, and he paid two thousand dollars demanded to get rid of the scandal, although he was entirely innocent of the charge.

In answer to Mr. Davis, of the committee, witness said checks were given on the same day, the understanding being that this was all one arrangement and in accordance with instructions from Washington. He spoke to Judge Davis on the subject, who said to witness: "You had better let the matter rest." He did not tell Judge Davis that he had given two thousand dollars to other parties. When he went out of Fay's office he met DeKay, Assistant District Attorney, who said: "Judge Beardsley is on the bench, and the case has been dismissed, in accordance with orders from Washington." Witness then gave a check to Judge Davis.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1874.

The Finance Question.

The Senate Finance Committee will this week consider the House finance bill. It is thought by many conservative men that a bill may be framed, acceptable to the Senate, combining the feature of redemption proposed in that bill, with the right of the issue of additional bank notes, on the condition that a certain proportion of legal tender notes shall be withdrawn at the same time, and many are of the opinion that such a bill shall be reported from the Senate committee, with a provision authorizing free banking. It will pass the Senate and House and receive the approval of the President.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Arrival of Emigrants at San Francisco.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ended March 31st, 1874, there arrived at San Francisco 1,619 immigrants, of whom 1,481 were males and, 138 females, under fifteen years of age, 258; fifteen and under forty, 1,272; forty and over, 89. Of the total number arrrived, 76 were from Mexico; Australia, 218; Sandwich Islands, 30; Tahiti, 15; Vancouver Island, 70; and China, 1,250. Their occupations were as follows: Butchers, 7; blacksmiths, 4; Bricklayers, 9; bakers, 2; clerks, 23; cigar makers, 2; carpenters, 2; farmers, 39; laborers, 1,234; merchants, 16, musicians, 6; miners, 91; machinists, 2; mariners 6; stonecutters, 8; shoemakers, 6; weavers, 3; without occupation, 187; died on the voyage, 3.

The Utah Bill.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has agreed upon an amendment to the Utah bill which provides that jurors shall be selected from among all citizens of the United States, residing in the Territory, 21 years of age and over, who can read and write. This is considered as a compromise between the two factions of the Territory, and is understood to be acceptable to both parties. With this amendment the committee finished the consideration of the bill and ordered it reported to the House.

Stenographers at Eight Dollars a Day.

The House Judiciary Committee has authorized a bill to be reported to the House allowing the Circuit and District Judges throughout the United States to employ stenographers at a salary of eight dollars per day to report the decisions and proceedings of their courts. This is considered as a very essential matter and will very much facilitate the keeping of such records in a correct and proper manner.

No Land Grants to Railroads.

The House Committee on Public Lands has decided to report adversely upon all the bills before them granting lands to railroads. They consider this wise, as long as the present method of speculation in lands is practiced, and of the railroad companies could be restricted in the disposition of their lands to fair prices and bona fide settlers who would take not over 160 acres of land and who would settle upon and improve it, then there would be more of a disposition on the part of Congress to give the lands in their keeping by liberal land grants. But the present method is known to be inimical to the interests of settlers and the Government.

New Territory Proposed.

The House Committee on Territories are at work upon a bill to create a new Territory to be called Peninsula. The committee is composed of members who are in favor of such measures, and if no serious objection is brought against the measure it is quite likely that the new territory will be formed. DIAMOND.

OHIO ITEMS.

A LARGE otter was recently captured nea Ashland.

THERE are in Ohio 27 daily newspapers, 356 weeklies and 31 monthlies.

THE Steubenville crusaders are raising money to open a free reading room.

REV. FATHER MIERS, of the Catholic Church of Norwalk, has been transferred to Crestline.

SEVENTEEN hundred and seventy-five saloons in Ohio have suspended since the commencement of the women's temperance movement.

HARRISBURG.

Governor Hartranft Signs the Tax Bill—The Feeling of the House on Finances.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1874.

The Tax Bill.

The Governor has signed the new Revenue bill, imposing a tax upon corporations. The bill also includes a tax of three cents per ton on all coal companies, and a tax on dividends.

Testing the House.

The House was tested as to its standing on the finance question on Friday afternoon, in this way:

Mr. BROCKWAY offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That this House has learned with unfeigned satisfaction that the President of the United States has vetoed the act recently passed by Congress to increase the legal tender currency to the extent of $44,000,000. We regard this act of the President of the United States as an augury of a speedy return to a sound financial policy."

Mr. MYER offered the following amendment: "That this House endorse and approve the general policy of the administration of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and the administration of the State of Pennsylvania."

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 57, nays 36.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

This caught the Democrats, as the question then came up on the adoption of the resolution as amended. They all voted against it, but the amended resolution was nevertheless adopted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1874.

Decrease in the Travel to Europe.

Inquiry at the offices of the different steamship lines shows that the aggregate number of travelers to Europe this season will probably be much less than in 1873. This reduction is generally attributed to the effects of the late panic and unsettled state of currency. While many in consequence cannot afford the luxury of an ocean trip, others who could well bear the expense have deemed it inexpedient to leave their business, and this situation of many heads of families has kept at home their dependants. Some influence, it is said, has also probably been exerted by the fact that there are no usual attractions in Europe this year and by the dread of ocean perils inspired by the late disasters.

Outward freights this season are generally abundant, and in some lines show an excess over last year. The recent disasters to the General Trans-Atlantic Company have not, it is said, perceptibly affected the number of passengers by French steamers, as but few of those booked have withdrawn their names, and the St. Laurient, which sails a week from to-day, will carry about one hundred and fifty. A considerable falling off from a year ago is expected during the season from the same causes which affect other companies.

The Steamship Silesia.

By the agents of the Hamburg-American Packet Company have received no dispatches to-day in regard to the steamship Silesia, reported by cable aground in the Eibe and in a dangerous position. The Silesia is an iron screw steamship, built at Greenock in 1869, and is regarded one of the best vessels of the Hamburg line. She is about 350 feet in length, 40 in depth, and of 3,400 tons burden. She sailed from this port for Hamburg on the 11th of April, with a full cargo, consisting of 7,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of provisions and tobacco. Being an extra steamer, she carried but fifteen passengers, of whom eleven were steerage. Her cabin passengers were J. Grossmann, Ernest Polig, Leopold Weil and Miss Leonhard.

St. John's Guild.

St. John's Guild met to-night, Rev. Morgan Dix presiding, and adopted amendments to canons permitting the election of a Master of Guild, whether or not he may be amenable to the authorities of Trinity parish, and then chose Rev. Mr. Wiswall, lately relieved from St. John's chapel by the vestry of Trinity parish. Dr. Dix stated that if the canons were changed as proposed, the Guild would cease to be a parish Guild, and immediately upon the adoption of the amendments retired.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 27, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The storm on Saturday night central over the Middle Atlantic coast has moved northeastward to Nova Scotia, preceded by northeasterly gales, rain, sleet and snow. Clear weather is now prevailing over the Southern, Middle and Southern portion of the Eastern States and the lake region. The winds have shifted to southerly and easterly from the west Gulf northward to the upper lakes and Minnesota, with cloudy weather and light rain from the latter to Missouri and Kansas. The Ohio river at Pittsburgh, Marietta, Cincinnati and Evansville, the Missouri at Yankton and Brunswick, the Mississippi at nearly all the stations, and the Red at Shreveport have risen, but the Ohio at Louisville and the Mississippi at St. Louis and New Orleans have fallen.

Probabilities for To-day.

Over New England, north to west winds, diminishing in force and generally clear weather will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds shifting to northeast and southeast.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather and southerly to easterly winds.

From Tennessee and Missouri northward over Lake Erie and the upper lakes, increasing south to east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, with rain, gradually extending eastward over this area.

The Ohio river will rise and the Mississippi below St. Louis will remain nearly stationary.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, April 26, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo, Ill., is fair, thermometer 56; Cheyenne, W. T., 52; Cincinnati, cloudy; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 52; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 48; La Crosse, Wis., cloudy, thermometer 43; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 61; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 56; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 68; Nashville, clear, thermometer 55; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 38; Shreveport, La, clear, thermometer 67 St. Louis, Mo., fair, theremometer 54; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 63. GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 26.

The river is rising slowly, with twenty-five feet in the channel. The weather is cloudy; thermometer 45 at 6 P. M. G.

OIL CITY, PA., April 26.

River 4 feet 3 inches, and rising slowly. Weather cloudy. It rained some to-day, and has turned cool. G.

BRADY'S BEND, April 26, 1874.

River 64 inches, and rising slowly. G.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—River thirty-two feet; rising. Arrived.—Tom Jasper, St. Louis; Charles B. Church, New Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis, 9; Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Mary Houston, Louisville, 2; Babbage, St. Louis, 6; Jno. Hanna and Fearless, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Belle of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1; A. D. Parker, Cincinnati, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. Departed—Carrie Kountz, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, midnight; Thompson Dean, Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; Alice Brown, Ohio river, 2; Houston, New Orleans, 10; Tyrone, St. Louis, noon; Fearless, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Jno. Hanna, Louisville, 4; Parks, Memphis, 5; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 5. River risen one inch. Clear; mercury 62.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—River falling; 11½ feet in canal and 9½ feet in chute on Falls. Business good. Weather clear. Boats Up—Minneola, Memphis; John B. Wood and tow, to Pittsburgh. Boats Down—Arlington, Memphis; Exporter, New Orleans. The Arlington got a good lot of freight and people. The Exporter took the Mitchell's freight. The steamer Exporter left here this afternoon with seventy-five tons of Government rations for the Louisiana sufferers.

EVANSVILLE, April 26.—Partly clear and mild; mercury 48 to 60. River fallen

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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

MCCLURE'S police bill, over which so much pother has been made, has suffered defeat. Now let the mourners wail.

THE National Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress will meet in St. Louis on the 13th of May, next. Its promises to be a very important meeting.

SENATOR SCOTT has introduced a bill in the Senate ratifying and confirming the consolidation heretofore made of Southern Pacific Railroad, and Southern Trans-continental Railroad Company with the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company.

IT is now thought that the worst of the famine in India is over. A report was recently presented in the British House of Lords to the effect that the crops for the coming season promise to be abundant, and stating that the present provisions against famine are ample.

JEVONS & Co., of Liverpool, warn the English ironmasters that unless they are alert and reduce the price of iron, the Belgians will beat them in their own market. They are offering iron in the continental market at $45 per ton, equal in grade to what is sold at Birmingham at $60.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* very properly denounces the bill that practically repeals the local option law, as turning every distillery and brewery into a drinking saloon. We are glad, however, to be assured, that while the bill did pass first reading, under exceptional circumstances, it will not pass the House even, much less the Senate.

TO-MORROW the veto message will be taken up in the Senate. It is understood that it will be freely discussed, and the fact that the Republican party is not responsible for it will be openly declared. The veto will not be put aside, however, as the constitutional majority cannot be commanded. A compromise measure will probably be developed.

THE English House of Parliament was recently the occasion of one of those little scenes that were once said to peculiarly belong to our American Congress. A motion was made to censure Gladstone, which was very vigorously and forcibly repelled by that gentleman, who indignantly left the House at the close of his speech. The motion was, very properly, negatived.

VERY naturally, ex Secretary McCulloch sees in the veto of the finance bill a prospect favorable to the restoration of his contraction policy. But the London *Times* candidly admits that "it is not denied that no other country in the world could do what America has hitherto done with its finances. It is the law of the American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction."

APRIL may be regarded as a month of storms. Clear, bright days have been the exception, and humid, raw, chilly, or positively stormy days the rule. The effect of this disagreeable weather on business, health, and all else that can be thought of as affected by weather, is unfavorable. Its influence on streets is deplorable. Mud, water and filth are everywhere prevalent. Indeed, the condition of the public, within and without, is exceedingly lacrymose.

THAT precious band of Democrats that performs an ornamental but not very useful part in the State Senate, have again refused to confirm the nominees for Judges, thus preventing the holding of Courts. Their reasons are well understood. They are waiting to be paid for their votes,—the price asked being a readjustment of the Philadelphia apportionment. We are quite confident they will not secure the benefits they ask, and will do wisely to act properly before it is too late.

THE LONG continued railroad battle, relative to freights from and to California, has been ended by means of an agreement reached between the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton roads. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern roads formed a pool, to divide their earnings, and agreed to discriminate against the Union Pacific. For a time this road sent its freight by way of St. Louis, but by its arrangement with the Chicago & Alton road, has secured a short and advantageous line, and reduced rates, and broken up a very oppressive monopoly.

THE flood on the Mississippi is creating wide-spread suffering and want. Hundreds of poor families have lost their all, and are absolutely dependent on public charity. Eastern cities have promptly responded to calls for aid, as urgent and piteous as those which came from Chicago as the result of its great fire. We trust the proclamation of Mayor Blackmore, urging our citizens to meet and provide for sending relief, will be as nobly responded to as was that on the occasion of the Chicago fire. Those terrible Mississippi floods work as widespread devastation as the most terrible fires; and the sufferers are as fully objects of sympathy.

THE report circulated, to the effect that Representative Hays acted inconsistently in voting for the reference of the bill to license the manufacture and sale of liquor in local option counties, and then against the bill itself, does that gentleman injustice. He favored a direct vote on the bill, and hence voted against all references whatever. As to the bill itself, he believed it unconstitutional, and for this reason voted against it. His votes had no reference to the intrinsic merits of liquor and temperance,—but were governed solely by two considerations,—the importance of bringing the measure to a direct issue, and the propriety of defeating it, on constitutional grounds.

THE New York *Tribune* accepts thankfully the veto, attributes its composition to Bancroft Davis, and its signature, merely, to the President, but objects to several of its propositions. "The proposition to increase the revenues so as to pay current expenses, provide for the Sinking Fund, and retain a heavy gold surplus in the Treasury, will provoke warm discussion. The country will hardly stand direct taxation, it is doubtful if additions can safely be made to the tariff, and the business of hoarding gold in the Treasury, save with a direct view to the early resumption of specie payments, would work great derangement of mercantile interests." All of which are true.

ABOUT the last work performed by the Legislature, during last week's session, was that of passing the judicial salary bill,—which fixes the salaries of the Judges of our Courts at $5,000,—a reduction of $1,000 from the price previously paid. The bill pending in the Legislature fixing the county officers' salaries, allows the Sheriff of this county $9,000, the Prothonotary $6,000, and several other officers, $5,000 each. To these we have no special objection to make—but the contrast is certainly striking. We have been of the opinion, and it is confirmed by the contrast thus shown, that the Judges should be more liberally compensated. We have given our reasons previously; we wish now merely to reaffirm our conclusion.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, always wise and sensible in its method of treating tariff and finance questions, says of the President's proposition to reach resumption by increased taxation and the hoarding of gold, that it "can never be reached by such a road. Before the people bear additional taxes there must be a revival of industries, but this revival cannot well take place without an increase of the currency, particularly while a prospective panic as the effect of a forthcoming attempt at resumption stares everybody in the face. It is reasonably certain that no new tax burdens will be imposed by the present Congress upon our already suffering people. The most that we can hope for is that the currency may be left as at present, until the great body of the people everywhere shall speak through the elections in such potent tones as to compel the adoption of a more liberal and rational financial policy." One of our afternoon cotemporaries, that is usually as crude in its ideas as it is in its rhetoric, assumes that the veto will strengthen and solidify the Republican party. It will, if the seat of strength is in New York and New England. But if it is at the West and South, the issue will be different. There they say "the party is in mourning because of the veto."

A YOUNG DEMON.

Frightful Record of Jesse Pomeroy, of South Boston—His Last Act the Confession of a Murder.

A Boston dispatch to the New York *Times* says: The story of the child-murder is one of the most extraordinary of the period. The boy, Jesse Pomeroy, suspected from the first as the murderer, to-day confessed, and is now awaiting examination. Before his confession a chain of convincing circumstantial evidence had been formed against him. When the boy was taken at the house of his mother, a respectable dress-maker in South Boston, a knife was found on his person, spotted with blood. A spot of blood marked the breast of the undershirt, and his boots were covered with mud of that peculiar hue and consistence that belong alone to the soil of marsh lands. Early this morning officers visited the scene of the murder, a spot on the marsh land jutting into Dorchester Bay, midway between Washington village and Savin Hill, half a mile from McKay's wharf. From the wharf to the spot where the body was found were two sets of footprints in the marsh mud. Of both these plaster casts were made, and they displayed peculiarities which afterwards proved almost conclusively that the right person had been arrested for the crime. A detail of policemen kept off a curious crowd, so that the tracks were not obliterated. The boy showed plainly that Pomeroy jumped from the wharf into the soft clay, and then took his little victim down, lending assistance by a swing of his arms. The boots of the murdered boy exactly fitted the smaller print, and corresponded precisely with the plaster casts taken off the prints. At noon to-day Detective Woods took the boy to the undertaker's where the body lay, and placed the murderer face to face with his victim. Pomeroy turned away his head. "Do you know that little boy?" "Yes, sir." "Did you kill him?" "I suppose I did." "Well, how did you get the blood off the knife? Did you wash it off?" "No, sir; I stuck it in the mud." For the first time since his arrest the boy showed some signs of contrition, and expressed the desire that his mother should not be informed of his act. He is now in Charlestown jail, to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

The record of this extraordinary boy is a terrible one. Early in 1872 there was great excitement in Chelsea caused by the horrible torture of a number of little fellows by this boy, who was not discovered until a hundred or more boys had been arrested, and he was, after trial, sent to the Reform School, at Westborough, for the remainder of his minority. His victims were many. One was a son of Mr. Paine, of Chelsea, who was, about Christmas, 1871, taken by Pomeroy to Powder Horn Hill, stripped naked, tied to a beam, beaten with a rope, and left helpless. Tracy Hayded, another boy, was, on February 21, 1872, stripped, tied up, and beaten with a board and ropes, by, which some of his teeth were knocked out, the bridge of his nose broken, and other more serious injuries inflicted. Johnny Balch was enticed to Powder Horn Hill soon after July 4, 1871, stripped, gagged, tied to a beam; beaten and then taken to a salt-water creek and washed. Robert Gould, in September of the same year, was taken from South Boston to the vicinity of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, stripped, tied to a telegraph pole, whipped and cut with a knife in the head. Harry Austin, in August of the same year, was, at South Boston, stripped, beaten, and cut in the back and groin with a knife. George Pratt, about the same time, was enticed into the cabin of a yacht at South Boston, stripped and punctured with pins and needles in different parts of his body and left insensible and bleeding. Joseph Kennedy was about the same time taken to a place on the Old Colony Road, in South Boston, and maltreated in about the same manner that the Gould boy had been. These boys were all of tender age, from seven to eleven years old.

When arraigned Pomeroy confessed that he was guilty, and assigned as the only reason that he could not help it. A considerable inquiry has been made as to how Pomeroy, after his conviction of so many heinous offences, was pardoned out of the Reform School, after being there only a year and five months. The explanation is as follows: When boys are sent to the Reform School they are sent for their minority, unless previously discharged. If, after a considerable stay, their behavior has been exemplary, and they give promise of reform and future good behavior, and if they have a good home to which their parents are anxious to have them returned, they are often pardoned on probation. This was the case with Pomeroy. His mother petitioned for his being put on probation and allowed to come here, and, as his record while in the school was good, this was granted on Feb. 6, 1874.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the remains of the murdered boy on Friday afternoon, and the first witness put upon the stand was the accused, who, upon beginning his testimony, did not evince any emotion of fear of the charge of which he was accused. He gave, in a clear tone of voice, a full account of his movements from six o'clock on Wednesday morning until the hour of Wednesday night when he was arrested; gave a detailed and minute description of his movements throughout the day, which, if true, will undoubtedly stand greatly in his favor, and emphatically denied ever being near the place where the dead child was found, and also denied any confession made to the detectives. After a long examination of the prisoner he was remanded to the custody of the police until the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. The evidence for the prosecution will undoubtedly be circumstantial, which will be brought out on Monday, until which time the inquest has been adjourned. Although there are many who believe this boy guilty, there seems now to have arisen some sympathy for him, from the fact that a little boy, who had been enticed away some weeks ago, but found by the police, has seen the prisoner and says he is not the boy who took him off.

Pomeroy was fourteen years old last November, is quite large for his age, weighing about 110 pounds, not very prepossessing in appearance, and has a rugged and roguish look.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WM. M. TWEED was remanded on Saturday to hospital duty in the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island, under a resolution of the Board of Management.

THE most thoroughly burned-out-of-house-and-home man in the United States is Charles Williams, of Portland, Maine. Seven times during the past year has his residence been consumed.

GERMAN colonists in Southern Russia are emigrating in large numbers to the States of Iowa and Nebaska. It is said that the exodus is greater than that of the Tartars from the Crimea in 1859 and 1861.

THE New York Butter and Cheese Exchange has protested against the new article called oleomargarine, being called butter, and sold as such. The Exchange says the future of the American butter trade demands that the two be kept separate.

THE benefit to the poor of Mme. de MacMahon's soup kitchens is much limited in many quarters of Paris, by the cures, to whom the patronage falls, and who will only issue tickets for soup to persons producing a certificate that they regularly attend mass.

ABOUT fifty persons, including one woman, attended the meeting of the Cremation Society, of New York, on Friday evening, and listened to the reading of the report of the Committee on Organization, recommending the organization of a stock company as the most feasible means of obtaining the desired end.

THERE is a cotton pool composed of Southern cotton buyers, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. Each member putting up $5 in the pool has a right to make an estimate of the cotton crop for that year, the nearest entitled to all the money. The pool for 1873-4 has been closed, and the lowest estimate made is 3,918,203 bales, and the highest 4,408,234; while the average is 4,178,389. The crop is to be decided in September.

JAMES PARTON, recently elected President of the Liberal Club of New York, took the chair last Friday evening at a session of that body, and made a speech, in which he said: "We are on the verge, if not in the midst, of a general reaction from what are usually called liberal principles—government by the people, for the people, the equal brotherhood of men, and the right of each man and woman to share in the practical guidance of public affairs. In proof of this he instanced Germany, where the victories of the late war have brought to the front the Conservative forces and have pushed back out of sight the men, and their dreams of twenty years ago; England, with Disraeli and the Conservative party in power, and France with MacMahon for President. In the United States this Conservative fraction is very strong, and will not delay to manifest itself."

PERSONAL.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S disease is neuralgia in the nerves of the leg.

ST. LOUIS papers announce that General Frank P. Blair has united himself with the Presbyterian Church.

MR. JOHN HOLKER, who was lately appointed Solicitor General of Great Britain, has been re-elected to Parliament from Preston.

IF the various wives of John Irwin, of Virginia, should gather around him there would be a group of six, all married within the last two years.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, General Schouvaloff, and the Grand Duke Alexis, Vladimir and Constantine will accompany the Czar on his visit to England.

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM records herself in opposition to inflation. This is a formidable accession to the ranks of the specie payment party. Mr. Swisshelm was always willing to testify that his wife was a "tower of strength."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

LORD WALTER CAMPBELL, the third son of the Duke of Argyle, and so well known and liked in New York society since his residence there for one or two years in mercantile business, was married on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Camden Hill, London, to Miss Milns, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer near Glasgow.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON was in New York city a short time last Friday evening, on his way from Boston to Washington. On his return soon to Boston, he and Mr. G. W. Bird leave on a Southern and Western trip, wich will probably extend to California, and will include a visit to the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE new steamship Faraday has begun to load the new Atlantic cable.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, in a communication to the London *Times*, praises President Grant's veto of the finance bill, and recommends a return to the policy of contraction which he pursued when Secretary of the Treasury.

ADVICES have been received from Port Au Prince to the 18th inst. General Dominique was expected hourly with troops from the South, and trouble was feared. Foreigners were sending their valuables to the different consular residences for safety, and numbers of them were leaving the island.

THE London *Times* editorially says: "To British eyes the apparently interminable inflation of currency is a hazardous proceeding, fraught with peril to prosperity and even to the unity of the American commonwealth. But it is not denied that no other country in the world could do what America has hitherto done with her finances. It is the law of the American nature to expand and develop in every possible direction."

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(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
80 FOURTH AVENUE.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, April 25
NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Mohair Alpacas in all colors.
Black Alpacas, most desired bargains.
New spring Poplins, very choice goods.
Fine Cassimeres and Serges.
Diagonal and Striped Dress Goods.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods in great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods, medium and fine.
Children's Dress Goods, of every description.
Black Dress Silks at very low prices.
Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Japanese Silks, extra bargains.
At 12½c, New Spring Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Very Choice New Dress Goods.
At 25c., Extra Bargains in Black and Colored Alpacas.
Fine Black Alpacas at one third less than value.
At $1.50, Heavy Black Dress Silk, best bargain of the season.
NEW SPRING
SHAWLS, SACQUES, SUITS.
Fine English Walking Jackets, latest styles.
Black Cashmere, Silk and Cloth Sacques.
New Spring Shawls, of every description.
Mourning Shawls, a full assortment.
Ladies' Made Up Suits, most desirable materials.
New Spring Skirts, extra bargains.
GOODS
For Men and Boys' Wear
New Cassimeres, medium and fine qualities.
Plain and Diagonal Cloths, extra bargains.
Tweeds and Jeans, at our usual low prices.
MOST POPULAR BARGAINS
Of the Season, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Are offering
AT LOW PRICES!
A large assortment of
Fine Damask and Huck Towels,
Rough Bathing Towels, Toweling, Crash, Furniture and House Linens, White Damask, Turkey Red and Buff Napkins, Oval and Square Table Napkins and Doylies.
DAMASK TABLE COVERS,
Damask Table Linens, Turkey Red Table Covers.
APPLIQUE AND NOTTINGHAM LACE
Bedspreads and Pillow Shams
Linen and Muslin Pillow Shams, Trimmed with Embroidery, Stamped Pillow Shams.
APPLIQUE AND NOTTINGHAM LACE
TIDES & CUSHION COVERS
All Sizes and New Patterns in Round, Oval and Square.
P. K. MATS, STAND COVERS,
TOILET SETS, &c.
Retail Department.
HORNE & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
GOOD BARGAINS
ON COUNTERS THIS WEEK.
No Limit to Quantity of Goods.
At 6½c, New Dark Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, New Assortment Good Calicos.
At 8½c, a Fine Yard-wide Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Good Damask Towels.
At 8½c, Good Linen Toweling.
At 14½c, Extra Good Damask Towels.
At 12½c, Heavy Cheviot Shirting.
At 12½c, Some Extra Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Good Stair Carpet.
At 25c., Fine Honeycomb and Damask Towels.
New Table Linens,
Loom Linens, Fancy Linens, and an invoice of
"BARNSLEY LINENS,"
Slightly imperfect, at extraordinary low prices, very handsome patterns.
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
TURKEY RED DAMASKS,
With Colors.
White and Colored Damask Cloths.
White and Colored Damask Napkins,
Furniture Checks and Chintzes.
Glazed Furniture Chintzes.
NOTICE—It would be much more pleasant for shoppers and customers could they make it convenient to purchase early in the day, thereby avoiding the overcrowding and inconvenience in the afternoons,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Kettle Furnaces, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
306 and 308 Liberty Street.
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
29th & Liberty Sts.
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest lace to a locomotive. Is a wonder in Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see it.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excesses, producing nervousness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, nervousness, dizziness, lassitude, universal debility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured, in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) consulting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma, always shown; his lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent every where.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
200 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage, impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct7-d&s

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN,.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
feb8

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPRING GOODS
AT
BARGAINS
ONE CASE
HAMBURG
Edgings and Insertings,
A very handsome assortment at very low prices.
Ladies' and Misses'
New Spring Hats and Bonnets,
Entirely new styles in all kinds of materials.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
A Full Line.
New Windsor Scarfs, New Silk Neckties, New Silk Handkerchiefs, New Shades of Ribbons, New Patterns each Ribbons, New Roman Ribbons, New Spring Flowers, New Roses and Wreaths, New Mourning Flowers,
A full line of the celebrated make
"Bajou" Kid Gloves,
In Black and Colors. Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Cotton and Balbriggan Hosiery
For Ladies, Gents and Misses, in Striped Plain and Fancy.
All the new Styles in the
"Bazaar" Patterns.
Novelties arriving Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 29.)

AN ORDINANCE—To provide additional Revenue from the Water Works.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Water Rents to be assessed in the City of Pittsburgh for and the same are hereby established as follows, to wit:

Rates of Water Rents in the City of Pittsburgh for the Year 1874.

SMALL DWELLINGS.

Fronting on courts or alleys, or small tenement houses, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for the use of hydrant water only, without regard to the number of the premises or lot, charge for

One room	$ 00
Two rooms	4 75
Three rooms	6 75
Four rooms	7 25
For each additional room	1 25

DWELLINGS.

Fronting on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each family occupying the premises, charged for

Four rooms	9 50
Five rooms	11 25
Six rooms	12 00
Seven rooms	13 25
Eight rooms	14 50
Nine or ten rooms	17 00
Baths supplied with cold water, each	3 00
Baths sup. lied with cold and hot water, each	4 00
Basins supplied with cold water, each, by separate faucets from main pipe	7 00
Basins supplied with cold and hot water, each additional	5 00
Water closets, self closing, each	2 50
Water closets, other descriptions, each one	2 00
Each urinal or urinals in chambers same rate.	
Wash pavements, of every description, without hose, used by more than one family, each	2 50
Sprinkling carts, for sprinkling streets, &c., from	$5 00 to 15 00
Street hose for sprinkling in front of each additional building	from $3 00 to 5 00
Fountains, or extra attachments for the use of city water, extra rates.	

STORES, OFFICES AND WORK SHOPS.

Wholesale and retail store and shop	$ 10 00
Warehouses, each	from $5 75 to 20 00
Offices of Professional Men, Companies, &c	10 00
Sleeping rooms, each	from $8 75 to 24 00
Druggists, Bankers and Bakeries, special rates.	4 75
Water closets, self closing, each	2 50
Water closets, other descriptions	3 00
Urinals, self closing	3 00
Urinals, other descriptions	7 00
Each tenant in the building charged according to the number of business families, with rates.	1 00

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

For families keeping boarders, the house dwelling rates.	
Boarders, in persons or under	$ 7 50
" over 10 and under 25	15 63
" over 25 and under 50	31 25
Bar, with water fixtures only	$15 00 to 25 00
Bar, without	8 00 to 15 00
Wash basins and slop sinks, each	3 00
Water closets and urinals, self closing, each	6 00
Water closets, other descriptions	8 00
Baths for use of boarders, each	10 00
Steam jets in wash rooms, each	2 00
Kitchens, according to capacity and No. of draws	from $8 00 to 40 00
Outside hydrants for watering horses, no fronts	5 00
Hotels, for each additional room above dwelling house rates	1 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Hydrants, each	$ 8 00
Basins or slop sinks, each	6 00
Water closets, self closing	6 00
" " other descriptions	8 00
Billiard Hall, from one to three tables each	10 00
" " additional tables, each	3 00
Public baths, each	10 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For each one hundred children	$ 5 00
All arrangements for use of water same as public buildings.	

STABLES.

Livery, per stall, exclusive of stables	$ 2 00
Country stables	1 00
Horses not in livery stables	2 00
Cows	1 00
Each four-wheeled vehicle, (except ordinary hoop)	2 00
Each two-wheeled vehicle	1 00

STEAM ENGINES.

Each horse power, on boiler, per day	$ 4 00
Distilleries, Rectifiers, Breweries and Manufacturing Establishments, according to capacity and size of supply pipe, granted by special agreement.	

FOUNTAINS.

Flowing ten hours per day for six months of the year, one half-inch bore	$10 00
For the first jet of ¼ of an inch	12 00
For each additional jet of ¼ of an inch	4 00
For the first jet of ½ of an inch	12 00
For each additional jet of ½ of an inch	4 00
For the first jet of ¾ of an inch	14 25
For each jet of ¾ of an inch	5 00

BUILDING PURPOSES.

For each perch of stone	$ 5
For each thousand brick	2 50
For each hundred yards of plaster	1 00

All other supplies of water, of whatsoever kind, the owners of which shall or refuse to use water fronting on streets, where water mains containing water are laid, shall be charged with a monthly dollar dwellings or establishments that use water, and to which water establishments are not otherwise provided, and within one thousand feet of fire plug, one sixth of full rates. Upon the same principles as for the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 13th day of March, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 462.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 462.
17th day of April, A. D. 1874. ap24

(No. 38.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Morris street, from Charles street to line of property of James Gallagher.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest have petitioned for the opening of Morris street, from Charles street to line of property of James Gallagher, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Morris street, from Charles street to line of property of James Gallagher, and to set the same in the manner directed by an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 474.
April 22, 1874. ap24

(No. 39.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Albert street from Charles street to its terminus at the edge of the cliff.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Albert street, from Charles street to the terminus at the edge of the cliff, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Albert street, from Charles street to the terminus at the edge of the cliff, in accordance with a plan approved by Councils, November 4, A. D. 1872. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 474.
April 22, 1874. ap24

(No. 34.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Grading of Charles street from Niagara street to Henry street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the grading of Charles street, from Niagara street to Henry street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same,

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 466.
April 17, 1874. ap23

(No. 35.)

AN ORDINANCE — Establishing the grade of Bedford avenue from the east curb of Erin street to the west curb of Thirty-third street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the grade of said Bedford avenue, as laid down on the draft of Bedford avenue, as filed in the office of the City Engineer, be and the same is hereby established as follows, viz.: Commencing at the east curb of Erin street, at a point 1.308 ft. per 100 to west curb of Jones street; thence rising 1.20 ft. per 100 to east curb of Dearborn street; thence falling 0.60 ft. per 100 to east curb of Grant street; thence rising 1.23 ft. per 100 to west curb of Miltenberger street; thence rising 0.23 ft. per 100 to point 552.25 ft.; thence falling 5.42 ft. per 100 to west curb of Thirty-third

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MOCHLING, President.
WM. KEER, Vice President and Business Manager.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mochling,
Wm. Nash, A. A. Stowell,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. Kerr, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lolg, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Moyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MOCHLING, President.
WM. KEER, Vice President and Business Manager.
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DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mochling,
Wm. Nash, A. A. Stowell,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. Kerr, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 27, 1874.

The very heavy storm that prevailed on Saturday reduced the volume of business of all kinds, and limited the activity of the money dealers. Beyond the usual demand for Saturday's necessities, there was no special application at the banks. The general volume of trade was limited, and a quiet condition maintained. The effect of the veto has been discussed, and a more cheerful feeling is observable, although the opinion seems to be prevalent that if the hitch between the President and Congress continues, business must inevitably suffer. The business of a free-banking law of some kind is now expected by most bankers. Many of those who have been strongly opposed to such a step favor it under the present circumstances. The National Banks feel that it would relieve them of the charges of monopoly so widely circulated against them, and put them on a level with their business. Under such a system, they argue, the people could have all the currency they would provide for, and if it were properly secured, like the present bank circulation, by Government bonds, no depreciation could result. There would be an almost unanimous demand of the national banks that circulation should be given to the amount of the face of the bonds, instead of 90 per cent. as now.

We hear of some improvement in prices, and increased activity of sales of real estate. Some property which was unsaleable four months since, was disposed of last week at an advance of 20 per cent. over the asking price four months before.

The result of the Sanborn contract investigation contemplates an entire repeal of the law under which that gentleman's disgraceful operations were carried on. Kelsey, the author of the law, the *Journal of Commerce* says, is to be severely censured. Mr. Boutwell is severely left alone by the report, being dismissed with the unsatisfactory statement that the facts failed to appear. Sanborn is credited with the greatest of human skill for organizing, and capacity for administering, a very mean business. It is in evidence that all his work could and should have been done by the regular revenue officers. Commissioner Douglass is the only man who figured in the business and is left without official or moral taint in the matter. Secretary Richardson is subject to severe censure.

The coupons of May 1 of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex county Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid at maturity, in gold, at the First National Bank, Boston.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company is called for the 4th of May, at the office of the company in this city, to consider a plan to be submitted by the Directors for a reorganization of the company.

Interest upon loans of the United States (coupon and registered), due May 1, will be paid without rebate on and after to-morrow, at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, in this city.

The coupons due May 1, on the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, will be paid on that day at New York.

A Bank of England note is a legal tender for all sums above £5, except at the Bank.

The veto message says: "When the *premium* on gold reaches a sufficiently low point," etc. Now, most readers will understand what the President means, but the expression being found in a state paper, it should be literally correct, and it is not correct to say that there is any premium on gold as compared with paper currency. The expression is common and tolerable in a newspaper paragraph, but should not find authoritative sanction in an official paper. What the President doubtless means is, when the *discount* on currency approaches more nearly to gold, then, etc. Gold is the standard measure of values. Currency is the measure of prices of all commodities in our domestic markets.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5Sizes—1881—coupons	12⅞	13⅛
5-20 1865	11⅝	11⅝
5-20—1864	11⅜	11⅜
" 1865	12⅛	12⅛
" 1865 new	12⅜	12⅜
" 1867	11⅞	12⅛
" 1868—coupons	11⅞	11⅞
10-40's	11⅛	11⅛
Currency 6's	11⅝	11⅝
New 5 per cents	11¾	11¾
10-40's—coupons	11⅛	11⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98⅜	97½
Erie	35	34¾
A. & P Preferred		16½
P. C.	100¾	
P. R. & E.	17⅜	
C. C. & I. C.	22¾	22¾
St. Paul	38½	37⅞
Do. Preferred	61	61
Michigan Southern	74¾	75¾
Do. Central	70	70
North Western Common	47	47¾
Do. preferred	65	65
Rock Island	98¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89
Pacific Mail	43	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	72¼
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
United States Express	52¾	52¾
Toledo & Wabash	42¾	41¾
Harlem	127	124
Chicago and Alton	100	100
Adams Express	98	98
American Express	6	6
U. S. Express	69¾	69
W., Farco & Co. Express	75⅜	78
Quicksilver	21	
Panama	107	106
Fort Wayne	94	
Merchants Union Express	15	
Marshall and St. Joseph	28	27
Do. preferred		32

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penns. Central	51¾	
" " scrip		99
Reading	56¾	57
United Cos. of N. J.	121	122
Oil Creek	10¾	11
Lehigh Valley	63¾	
A. & G. R. R. 7-30	90¾	
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	53	54

NEW YORK, April 25, 1874.

Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. on call. Prime business notes are in demand and discounted at 6@7 per cent. The supply of prime paper is small, owing to the dullness of trade. Foreign exchange is quiet, but steady, at 485 for prime bankers sixty days and 489 for demand. Gold closed at 112⅝, after selling at 112¾ and 112½. The rates paid for carrying ranged from 6 per cent to flat, closing at 3 per cent. The clearances were $58,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week over $1,000,000, and received $2,000,000 for customs. The payments to-day were $750,000, chiefly on account of May coupons. The specie shipments for the week were $423,236, principally silver bars. The imports in the same time were: Dry goods, $1,440 821, and merchandize, $5,388,553. Governments were strong. Considerable was done. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market opened firm, but remained so only a short time, Northwest being exceptionally weak. Prices subsequently plinked up, and at the second board were steady, but again went off, gathering strength, however, later, and closed with a steady market for speculative shares. The sales to-day were nearly 200,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Western Union, 33,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 26,000 Lake Shore, and 17,000 Northwest.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$5,041,200
Specie, increase	122,800
Legal tenders, decrease	424,300
Deposits, decrease	4,352,200
Circulation, increase	61,200
Reserve, increase	771,225

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12⅞@13; 5-20s of 62, 11¾; do of '64, 11⅝; do of '65, 12⅜; do, new, 12⅜; do of '67, 12⅞; do '68, 12⅝; new 5s, 11⅝; 10-40s, 11⅛; currency 6s, 11⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee, old, 85; do new, 86; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 32; North Carolina old, 24; do new, 32.

Stocks.—Canton, 80; Western Union Telegraph Co., 70¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 6; United States Express, 66; Merchants' Union Express, 15; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 34¾; do preferred, 58; Hudson, 124; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 91; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 48¾; do preferred, 65; Rock Island, 98¾; New Jersey Central, 94½; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 41¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 100; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 27; do preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 106; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 94; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85¾.

LONDON, April 25—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 per cent. Consols, money 92¾@93⅛; account 92⅝; 1-20's of '65, 100½; do, of '67, 108⅞; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104; New York Central, 88; Erie, 34¾; do. preferred, 61.

PARIS, April 25.—Rentes, 69 80c.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—5-20's of '62, 85¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 25, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise has been moderately active during the past week, but the markets present but little that is really important. The grain trade is rather better, and with an increased demand and reduced stocks prices are higher. The most important feature to note in connection with the grocery trade is the advance of two cents in roasted Coffee. There has been a further advance in the hog product and there is a continued steady demand, especially for Hams. Flour is firmer and an early advance is looked for. Iron is rather quiet, a steady demand for all kinds of country produce, and with the exception of Butter, which is still on the basis of 25@28c, prices are well sustained.

APPLES—There is a moderate jobbing demand, but no change in rates: $4 to 6 ₩ bri, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7@8c cts per gal.

BEANS—The market is still considerably overstocked, but prices remain nominal, quoted at $2,25 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUTTER—The market continues to drag, and with holders nearly all anxious to realize and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping. We now quote at 25@28 cents for choice to fancy.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Dairy at 12¾@13¾, and new Ohio Factory at 16@17c prime old New York, 19.

COUNTRY BACON—Country Shoulders, 7½@8; Clear Sides, 9@9½c; Hams, 9½@10c. Country Lard, 9@9½.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $18@18 ₩ bri, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $4@4½, sliced, 12@13, with a very fair demand. Peaches, 10@12 for unpeeled to 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The market is steady, and we can report regular sales at 17@18.

FLOUR—Was reported offish in New York and Chicago on Saturday, but our sales held it nearly at unchanged prices. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $6,75@7,25; red winters, $7,50@8,25; white, $8,50@9,50; and fancy, $10@11.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quoted rather firmer in the seaboard markets, but business continues quiet, and prices are being shaded. From the Rio telegram, now overdue. If it should be favorable to holders, an immediate advance and consequent activity may be looked for, no doubt, but if on the contrary, it should be unfavorable, a further shrinkage in prices is considered almost certain. Refiners continue moderately active but unchanged, and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 20; good, 28, fair, 27½. Roasted, 29 for 1 pound packages; loose, 26c less.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 15½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10½; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9⅜; Franklin Extra C, 9¼; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 8¾; Refiners' Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 50c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 45@50, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 72@75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

GRAIN—The arrivals continue meagre and with an average demand and diminished stocks; prices are firm and advancing. Winter Wheat is in unquotable at 1,40@1,45 ₩ bushel, with no additional for White, according to quality. The Oat market is reported firm at the recent advance, and some inquiries are reported with higher rates. Shelled Corn is in light supply and it may be quoted at 80@82. Ear Corn is also nominally unchanged at 70@75c. Rye is a steady demand for all kinds of country produce, and with the exception of Butter, which is still on the basis of 25@28c, prices are well sustained.

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HAY—The market is becoming stronger, especially for good stock which is in light supply; baled is selling at $18@20, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$5 ₩ bri. to the trade and $5,50 in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue to keep up pretty well but with a steady demand, there has been no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,25 ₩ bushel by the carload and $1,20@1,35 out of store. Early Rose, $3 ₩ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per ₩, live, 7½ to 8c per pair.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13 ₩ lb. canvassed, 13¼; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¼c canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 12½ canvassed, 13; Dried Beef Long—Sugar Cured, 16½ canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured, $7,50 ₩ dozen; Bacon Shoulders, Sugar Cured, 8½ ₩ lb; Rib Sides, Sugar Cured, 10½; Clear Rib Sides, 11 Mess Pork, ₩ bri, $18,50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 11 ₩ lb; Refined summer grade in tierces, 9½; half bris, 10¼; buckets, 10¾; in 3 lb caddies, 10¾; in 5 lb do, 10½; in 10 lb pails, 10¼; in 5 lb do, 10¾; in 1 lb do, 11. Ham Sausage, 12c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 3cts.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but unchanged at $6 ₩ bushel. Timothy, $2,50@2,75; continues dull at $3 to 3,35. Flax Seed, $2,25 to $2,30.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, April 25, 1874.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	417 cars	390 cars
Hogs	219 "	140 "
Sheep	74 "	68 "
Total	810 "	678 "

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$50 per car	$45 per car	$30 per car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the arrivals were considerably larger than those of the preceding week, but the excess consisted almost entirely of through stock; of marketable cattle we doubt whether the supply was any larger than that of last week, although it was fully equal to the demand. There was perhaps an average attendance of buyers, but they took hold sparingly, hence sellers found it difficult to sustain prices, and the market, so far as the selling interest was concerned, was an unsatisfactory one, which is very well set forth in the fact that it was a general complaint among sellers. There were several lots of Chicago cattle on sale, and they were mostly closed out, but we understand they made no money for their owners. The impression that there is no margin in running stock from Chicago to this market, as quite frequently good shipping steers, are bringing almos as much there, to say nothing about freights and shrinkage, as can be realized here, and this accounts for the fact that such a number of them were driven to this point east—the drovers preferring to take the risk of selling. We failed to obtain a report of the sales for the week, but we do not think they would exceed 9@ or 10 cars, the bulk of which were purchased for shipment to Philadelphia. Not to be dependent that there is no margin in running stock from Chicago to this market, as quite frequently good shipping steers, are bringing almos as much there, to say, nothing about freights and shrinkage, as can be realized here, and this accounts for the fact that such a number of them were driven to this point east—the drovers preferring to take the risk of selling. We failed to obtain a report of the sales for the week, but we do not think they would exceed 9@ or 10 cars, the bulk of which were purchased for shipment to Philadelphia. Not to be dependent that there is no margin in running stock from Chicago to this market, as quite frequently good shipping steers, are bringing almos as much there, to say

HOME NEWS.

Notice to Subscribers.

Our subscribers in Lawrenceville and vicinity, formerly served by John Cox, are notified that the GAZETTE will hereafter be delivered by Mr. George Schultz, to whom all payments should be made.

$25 Reward.

We will pay twenty-five dollars to any one who will furnish us the name of the *thief* who is stealing GAZETTE'S out of the offices on Grant street. Here is a chance for one of our detectives or policemen to make some money easily.

Thrown Out.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning as Mr. C. C. Cole was driving around the corner of East and Ohio streets, Allegheny, two little boys ran out in front of his horse, and to prevent running over them he turned to the other side, turning so short that the horse fell upon the sidewalk and Mr. Cole was thrown out of the wagon, and badly bruised. He was assisted into a house near by where his injuries were attended to.

The College Journal.

It is not because they do not deserve it that we fail to make commendatory notice of the successive numbers of this really meritorious literary monthly. It is edited chiefly by the students of the Western University, but is frequently enriched by contributions from the learned and able faculty. In this number for February, which has been delayed until now, will be found an admirable article, "The Possibilities of Life," full of useful and suggestive thought, from the pen of Chancellor Woods, which, with "Strange If True, "Educational Suicide," "Work not Genius," and sundry minor articles make this number, like its predecessors, very interesting and instructive.

Police Items.

LAST evening about eight o'clock an old man called at the Allegheny Mayor's office and wanted to make an information against his daughter to have her sent to the House of Refuge. He states that she was in a house of doubtful reputation and he wanted to get her out of that. He was told to come back this morning, when his wants would be attended to, as no information could be taken last evening, it being Sunday, whereupon he retired, but promised to return and make the information to day.

MAYOR NEILLIE, of Allegheny, yesterday morning disposed of five very common cases. From that time until 5 o'clock last evening the lock-up remained empty, when James Riley was brought in and locked up for being drunk on Federal street.

A Three Hundred Dollar Fire.

About half-past eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the residence of John Owens, at the corner of Sweeny's alley and Wylie avenue. It seems the house was entirely deserted, all the inmates having gone to church. Two young men who were standing near the dwelling state that they heard an explosion, and on going to ascertain the cause of the noise, discovered the dwelling in flames, from circumstance is inferred that the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp that had probably been left burning on a table. An alarm was struck from Box 57, at the corner of Centre avenue and Green street, and the flames were extinguished before the structure was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $300. Three of the rooms in the house, which is a two-story brick, were pretty well gutted. Mr. Owens, it is said, has been burnt out several times before, and if such is the case, he is certainly unfortunate.

BOATING NEWS.

"Eph." Morris' Challenge to Billy Scharff.

"Eph." Morris, of the Clipper Boat Club, has challenged Billy Scharff to row him either a three or five mile sculler's race for one thousand dollars a side, on the lower Monongahela course. To-morrow evening a meeting will be held at Manning's saloon, on the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street, to arrange the preliminaries. Morris has challenged Biglin, Ward and Fulton, but did not succeed in getting an answer from them. It is not likely that Scharff will consent to row Morris on the lower Monongahela course, owing to the fact that so many fouls have been made there, and because there are numerous opportunities for the interference of tow boats, ferry boats and other river craft. How fast running for money will end is known more than can now be foreseen, but it is well known that Scharff wanted to measure blades with Morris, and settle the claim to the championship of Pittsburgh, but now he has drawn the gauntlet to eastern rowers for a contest for the championship of America. He wants the race to come off before he rows Ten Eyck and Brown, and if there is any inclination to stand on technicalities, that is the rock upon which they will probably strik.

BOGUS NICKELS.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters in Crawford County.

United States Detectives Benson and Pender have succeeded in capturing a gang of counterfeiters in Crawford county. The vast number of bogus nickels that were being put in circulation in that section of the State attracted the attention of the authorities, and tracing them to their source, they were found to come from a drinking saloon in Union City, about twenty miles from Erie. A man testified to having received in change at the bar of that place a number of counterfeit nickles. They were returned to the saloon keeper with the information that they were spurious, and he at once redeemed them. Having been satisfied that the man was in the habit of passing counterfeits on the lower Monongahela course, himself, an information was made before United United States Commissioner Force, of Erie, against Thomas Earll, the bar-keeper. This was last Tuesday. He was arrested, and finding that the proof against him was positive, he "gave away" the principals in the business, for whom he was acting as agent. Acting on the information furnished by him, the detectives went to Bloomfield, Crawford county, where two men and a woman were captured. These were John Earll, John Eaton and the latter's wife. With these were taken the stamps, dies and machinery for counterfeiting and about a bushel of the bogus coins, which were found in their house. Their trial will come off at the next term of the United States Court in Erie.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Left for Record in the Recorder's Office.

The following deeds were left for record in the office of Recorder Richardson, on Friday, April 24, 1874.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co. to George P. Smith, March 3, 1855; western half of lot No. 25 in the borough of McKeesport. Price $250.....George P. Smith to James P. White, April 24, 1858; same as above. Price $300.....James Welsh et ux. to Mathew G. Clark and David L. Patterson, February 11, 1873; lot of ground in McClure township. Price $700.....D. W. Riggs et ux. et al. to John Howley, Aug. 4, 1873; lots Nos. 47 and 48 in D. W. Riggs et al.'s plan of lots in McKeesport borough. Price $560.....Henry Hastings et ux. and John Hastings to B. F. Hastings, Nov. 17, 1873; lot of land in South Fayette township. Price $200.....Wm. Coleman to Mary B. Haiman, April 16, 1874; tract of land in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh. Price $18,000.....West Elliott et ux. to Jno. Baxter and Jno. Baldwin, Nov. 7, 1811; lot of ground on Corks run in St. Clair township. Price $216.....Daniel Noble to Edward McGinnis, Sept. 18, 1874; lot of ground in St. Clair township. Price $750.....Hugh Davis to A. Cruikshanks, Oct. 7, 1857; all that certain ten foot alley in Second ward of Allegheny, as laid out in Hugh Davis' plan of out lot No. 176 in the reserve tract. Price $1.....Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Co. to Louis Volz and Jno. H. Volz, March 17, 1874; lot of land in Baldwin township. Price $960.....Harriet Guest to Wm. K. Young, March 24, 1873; lot of ground in the old borough of Lawrenceville. Price $1,800.....Samuel Hood et ux. to James Brown, Sept. 7, 1871; lot of ground on Beaver street, Allegheny city. Price $300.....C. F. Klopfer et ux. to Martin Pfister, July 1, 1872; lots Nos. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266 and 267 in the plan of the sub-division of the Sample Farm. Price $3,900.....Charles Seibert et ux. to J. C. Sheeran, April 1, 1874; lot of ground on James street, in the Third ward of Allegheny city. Price $1,500.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE ATTEMPTED

An Exciting Affair Within the Shadow of Municipal Hall.

A man named "Bill" Early, who is said to be acquainted with the police, having had business with them before, was arrested last night and furnished accommodations in the Central Police Station for attacking a young woman named Nellie Dougherty. This young lady marches under the banner of the free and easy, and is a member of a domestic circle, whose habitat is in a house near the corner of Twelfth and Pike streets. She alleges that about noon yesterday Early came to her room and, drawing a knife, attempted to stab her, but being unsuccessful and compelled to leave the house swore by the hilt of his sword that he would have her life. After nightfall he had occasion to come down to the central part of the city, and discovered that Early was following her. She got on Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was afraid to leave the square for fear of being attacked, as she knew Early to be a desperate character, and was aware that he would carry out his threat. He concealed himself in the darkness of Virgin and Cherry alleys and watched her movements. She started up Sixth avenue, and at the corner of Cherry alley he jumped out at her, and, as she avers, attempted to murder her. Turning quickly she fled down the avenue and up to the Mayor's office where the detectives were informed of the transaction. In the meantime Early had returned by way of Cherry alley and down Virgin to Smithfield, where, under the very shadow of the temple of justice, he stationed himself to carry out his nefarious design. The young woman again started out, shadowed by a couple of detectives, and when Early made the second attempt his first motion was seen and in an instant he was in the grasp of two stout officers—Detective Pender and Lieutenant Coulson. Our reporter happened to be in the Station House when the prisoner was brought in, and the way they "whooped" him up was not slow. His determined resistance and terrific struggles to free himself attracted an immense crowd, that trooped in after the three principal actors in this drama, that fortunately did not end in a tragedy. Early was placed in a cell and will have a hearing this morning.

At 25 cts.
At 28 cts.
At 31 "
At 35 "
At 37½ "
At 45 "
At 50 "
At 55 "
At 60 "

The best values in Black Alpacas in this market.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On motion, order was made allowing bankrupt to amend his schedules.

James M. House, bankrupt, of Allegheny county. On petition of trustee, order was made for the examination of Wm. Hornish, S. Hazlett, And. Ford, Milton H. Kline, and the bankrupt, before Register Knox, at Washington, Pa., on the 11th prox., at 2:30 P. M.; also, petition of John E. Gow, Esq., for special allowances out of said bankrupt's estate, was referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

Isidore Coblentz, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate subject to liens and encumbrances.

Hood, Bontwight & Co. vs. Dorsey D. B. Coleman, of Indiana county. Proceedings discontinued.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Hilands & King. A restraining order was granted against Alex. Hilands et al., and a hearing on application for injunction fixed for the 2nd, prox.

Cohen & Schloss vs. Ellis Harris and Morris A. Gynburgh vs. Abraham Simmons, of Titusville. Injunction dissolved and order appointing provisional assignee was vacated.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Stalb & Co., Pittsburgh. Injunction ordered against S. Ewart & Co., and John Aiken, their attorney.

Suits were entered by District Attorney Reed, against the sureties of Seth B. House, of Lewisburg, Union county, on a bond for the manufacture of friction matches, and also against the sureties of John M. Meyers, a mail contractor of Washington county.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

Application was made by the Tenth ward, Allegheny, School Directors to borrow money not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars, for erecting school houses. The petition was filed and due notice ordered to be given.

DIVORCE CASES.

Elizabeth Price, through her next friend, William J. Early, filed an application for a divorce from her husband, Wm. J. Early, on grounds of desertion. The parties were married in 1867. A subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in June next.

Louisa Findley, through her next friend, Frederick Meyers, filed a petition in divorce from her husband, John Findley, on grounds of adultery. The usual subpœna was awarded.

Ann Lonergan asked for a divorce from her husband, Thomas C. Lonergan, on the ground of cruel treatment and a failure to support her. A subpœna was awarded.

Louise A. Garrison asked through her next friend, John Whittenberger, for a divorce from her husband, George W. Garrison, on grounds of desertion and abandonment. Subpœna awarded.

A petition was filed for a charter of incorporation for the new Mutual Building and Loan Association. A preliminary order was made.

HILAND AVENUE.

The bill in equity filed by City Solicitor Bigelow, agains the Hiland Avenue Commissioners, to restrain them from tearing down a sidewalk under the Penn avenue act, came up for discussion. It will be recollected that a similar bill was presented in the District Court, but withdrawn, inasmuch as Hon. Thomas Mellon was present in the intervention, attacking the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act itself. The question was an important one, and of course both the city and all the Improvement Commissioners were anxious to have it settled at an early a date as possible. R. B. Carnahan, Esq., representing the defendants, demurred to the bill, and after a brief argument, the court, consisting of all the judges, unanimously rendered a decision in accordance with the position taken by the Commissioners and so dismissed the bill.

BILL IN EQUITY AGAINST LIBERTY AVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

A bill in equity was filed on behalf of Wm. McCandless, P. Shoenberger, Elizabeth F. Negley, against the City of Pittsburgh, the Commissioners for the Improvement of Liberty avenue, and the firm of McPherson & Co., contractors. The petitioners set forth that they are the owners of certain lots fronting on Liberty avenue, which are described; that Thirty-third street was heretofore graded and paved its entire length, from Thirty-third street to the Monongahela river, the said improvement being made in accordance with the legally established grades of said highways; that the Commissioners are proceeding to change the grade; that it is the intention to raise Liberty avenue, where it crosses Thirty-third street, sixteen feet; that this change of grade will cause great and and lasting damage, destruction and injury to the properties of the plaintiffs; that the other defendants have entered into a contract to do the work; that Thirty-third street is the only available avenue connecting a large populous district with Liberty avenue; that no provisions are made for the accommodation of travel on Thirty-third street, and therefore the plaintiffs need equitable relief, and pray the Court now by a preliminary, and thereafter by a perpetual injunction, the defendants, their contractors, agents and workmen may be restrained from obstructing Thirty-third street by filling in or embankment at the intersection of said work with Liberty avenue; also from making a change of grade on Liberty avenue; and also afford such other relief as the circumstance of the case may require. The argument in the case will be heard to-morrow.

RULE ON THE PROTHONOTARY.

S. Geyer, Esq., County Solicitor, presented a petition on behalf of Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer, for a rule on the Prothonotary to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him, compelling him to hand over to the Treasurer the last month's receipts of his office, which he refuses because of a disputed question as to whether the State is entitled to the receipt of moneys levied on his and other county offices as a State tax. The petition alleges that the law requires the Prothonotary to pay into the County Treasury, on the first Monday of each month, all fees received by him during the month previous. The petition was granted and the Court issued a rule on the Prothonotary, returnable at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of May.

Trial List for To day.

No. 109. Fuss vs. Hahn.
No. 123. Hampton, Dalzell & Co. vs. Hunter & Gray.
No. 126. Schomaker & Co. vs. Kennedy, administrator et al.
No. 127. Same vs. Same.
No. 134. Arrott et al., vs. O'Hara et al.
No. 139. McClintock vs. Hutchinson, exec'r.
No. 142. The Cnn. Valley Mut. Pro. Co. vs. Wilbert.
No. 147. Leasure vs. Connelly.
No. 150. Hare & Bro. vs. McLaughlin & Son.
No. 153. Methodist Book Con. vs. Same.
No. 154. Pilkington vs. Hazlett.
No. 155. Owens vs. Carr et al.
No. 159. Wight vs. Tibby Bros. et al.
No. 160. Same vs. Same.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

Smith and James Elkins, for assault and battery, were sentenced, the first to the Workhouse for one year with a fine of ten dollars, and the latter eight months. James was also sentenced for six months for entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Edward Grinder, for larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse four months. For larceny and receiving stolen goods, the same defendant was sent up for two months.

James Reed, Daniel McGrirly, Robert Donelson and Geo. Sawyer were fined $15 and costs for assault and battery.

Jno. Bruner, for larceny and embezzlement, was sent to the Workhouse for 18 months.

Wm. Wilson, for obstructing an officer, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

James Elkins, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to ten months in the Workhouse.

JNO. ROSS' CASE.

T. M. Marshall, Esq., counsel for Jno. Ross, made an application for the postponement of his trial on the indictments charging him with embezzlement of the Water Bond business. Mr. Marshall said the principal reason for making the request was the sickness of the defendant, and he read the affidavit of Dr. Andrew Fleming, who certified that if Mr. Ross was placed on trial now, it would seriously reduce him, in his present prostrated condition, and thereby further jeopardize his life. The affidavit of Mr. Ross was also read, stating that Robert J. Grier was an important witness for the defense, and that he had been informed that the attendance of the said Grier could be obtained at a subsequent term of Court. As no objections to a continuation were interposed by the District Attorney, Judge Collier postponed the trial until the next term.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Russell,	David Newell,
Thomas Woods,	Wm. Doud,
W. H. Conner et al.,	James E. Marsh,
Chas. W. Smith,	W. B. Barton,
Ed. Mulberger,	Thos. D. Mann.
Chas. Shippey,	A. S. Palmer,
A. J. Conner,	Henry Hershauser,
Robt. Butler,	James Post.
Thomas Leonard,	

District Court.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 14. Ulmer vs. Snively.
" 46. Emery vs. Keifer.
" 49. Travelers' Insurance Co. vs. Thorne et al.
" 281. McKee vs. Adams' administratrix.
" 60. Germania Sav. Bank vs. Goettman.
" 61. Meyer vs. McCarthey.
" 64. Lightner & Co. vs. Luns et. al.
" 85. Gorman vs. McLaren.
" 86. Katz vs. Fleming.
" 87. Luby vs. Ryan.
" 91. French vs. Skelding.
" 93. Hill et ux. vs. Carpenter & Co.

Orphans' Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

In the matter of the application of Thos. Donnelly, guardian of the minor children of Patrick Gormly, deceased, the bond of the guardian was filed with sureties in $80,000, and was approved.

The report of the sale of ten acres of ground on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, to Robert Liddell, Esq., for $40,000, was presented and confirmed. The deed was acknowledged in open Court.

Respondent filed an answer in the matter of the rule on Augustus Hanl, administrator of John Hanl, deceased, to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

In the matter of the application of James W. Hill for the appointment of a guardian, the minor appeared in Court and chose James B. Hill, his father, which choice was approved by the Court. The guardian gave bond, with surety, in the sum of $500, which was approved.

The following appraisements to the amount of $300, for the use of widows, were presented and appoved nisi: Estate of Henry Meisterfield, deceased; estate of Martin Clintner, deceased; estate of John H. Morgan, deceased, and estate of Henry Kiphen.

Report of sale presented and confirmed nisi in the matter of the estate of Peter Berres, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of John G. Eichenmiller, deceased, an order was made upon John Stephen, administrator, to pay over the moneys in his hands to the parties entitled thereto.

Report of J. F. Slagle, auditor appointed to distribute the balance of moneys in the hands of the administrators of Brice C. Anderson and Hetty Ann Anderson, deceased, was presented, and by agreement confirmed.

In the matter of the report of auditor distributing the funds of C. C. Smith, administrator of Geo. Schmit, deceased, belonging to the estate, an alias attachment was directed to issue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Regular meeting of Councils this afternoon.

····The circus dropped off at East Liberty last night.

····Official duties recall legislators to Harrisburg to day.

····Builders complain that the weather retards their operations.

····Boiler Bursting" commences at the Munhall farm next week.

····Mother Stewart is in Wheeling, but will return to this city to-morrow.

····Three members of the Fire Commission are to be elected by Councils this afternoon.

····The next Trans-Allegheny Canal Convention will be held May 13, in Washington City.

····Fleming alone is in the field, and will have a walk-over for the Allegheny Mayoralty.

····The heaters and rollers will hold another meeting on next Saturday evening at 52 Diamond.

····Allegheny Commandery Knight Templars, will return to-day from their jolly jaunt to Philadelphia.

····The Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge, adjourned on Saturday to meet in Washington in April, 1875.

·····Highwaymen make their headquarters around the metal yards on Liberty and Grant streets at night.

····There is some opposition to the proposed change of grade on Federal street, below Ohio street, Allegheny.

····The wet weather prevented crusading on Saturday. It likewise acted as a dampener on the matinee audiences.

····Rev. T. C. Sproull, of Allegheny, has bought property in McKeesport and it is said intends locating there.

·····A number of gentlemen have inclinations Fire Commissionwards, which will be considered by Councils this afternoon.

····Managers of theatres are not favorable to April showers, when they come down in such profuse quantity as on Saturday.

····The meeting to devise ways and means to aid the Louisiana sufferers, will be held at two o'clock this afternoon in the reception room of Municipal Hall.

····An infant, about two days old, was left on the steps of the residence 99 Beech street, Allegheny, on Friday night. It was cared for at the Home of the Friendless.

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····James Siegar, the leader of the gang which, some six years ago, robbed old Mr. Benninghoff of $10,000 in gold, two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds is now under arrest at Denver, Colorado.

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THE CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

The Report of the Viewers on the Sites Suggested for a New Postoffice—The Valuations in Detail.

In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday morning the viewers' report on the sites named for Government buildings, was filed.

The viewers were B. F. Jones, A. Miller, Jas. Veech, John D. Bailey, A. H. English, Jacob Reese and Chas. H. Paulson. The Court confirmed the report nisi, the confirmation to become absolute, unless exception be filed within thirty days. Following is a list of the property appraised with the value attached:

SITE NO. 1.

Bounded by Smithfield street, Fourth avenue, Cherry alley and Diamond street, two hundred and forty feet square. Total value $540,900. The owners of property will sustain damages as follows:

Lot No. 1, Mrs. Eliza Hartley, twenty feet on Smithfield and sixty on Fourth avenue, with buildings, $34,000.

Lot No. 1, R. H. Hartley, twenty feet on Smithfield by sixty feet, with buildings, $25,000.

Lot No. 2, Andrew Milliken, sixty feet and eleven inches on Smithfield by sixty feet, with three buildings, $65,000.

Lot No. 3, Freehold Bank, thirty-nine feet seven inches on Smithfield, by sixty feet, with building, $59,000.

Lot No. 4, Mrs. Mary Kilgore, forty-one feet and three and a half inches on Smithfield, by sixty feet and lot in rear of same, twenty feet on Lemon alley by about sixty-eight feet with buildings, $51,150.

Lot No. 5, Mrs. Margaret Rancher, twenty feet on Smithfield by eighty with feet building, $26,500.

Lot No. 6, William G. Hawkins, twenty feet on Smithfield by sixty feet with building, $23,000.

Lot No. 7, Mrs. Anna M. Schmidt, twenty feet on Smithfield by sixty feet with building, $27,500.

Lot No. 8, Wm. Barker, twenty feet on Diamond by forty feet with buildings, $9,000.

Lot No. 9, E. W. H. Scheiney, one hundred and forty feet on Diamond by one hundred and ten feet to Lemon alley, (owner of ground in fee simple subject to lease, having twenty-three years to run from April 1, 1873,) $7,700.

Of lot No. 9—1, Geo. F. Hoenschweaner, lessee of twenty feet of the above and owner of the building thereon, $11,750.

Of Lot No. 8—2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Frazier Bros., lessees of one hundred feet of the above and owners of the buildings thereon, $42,000.

Of Lot No. 9—9, Henry Long, lessee of twenty feet of the above and owner of the buildings thereon, $10,500.

Lot No. 10, John T. Edmundson, twenty feet on Diamond street by one hundred and ten feet on Cherry alley, with buildings, $33,300.

Lot No. 11, Geo. Bailey's heirs (Mrs. Sarah Bailey, widow, Henry J. Bailey, Sarah A. Bailey, Mrs. Alice S. Noble, widow, and George E. Bailey), twenty feet on Avenue by one hundred feet to Lemon alley, with building, $16,500.

Lot No. 12, Thos. Steel, Esq., twenty feet on Fourth avenue by one hundred feet to Lemon alley, with building, $15,000.

Lot No. 13, Dr. Julian Rogers, twenty feet on Fourth avenue by one hundred feet to Lemon alley, with building, $14,500.

Lot No. 14, Robert Arthurs, twenty feet on Fourth avenue by one hundred feet to Lemon alley, with building, $12,000.

Lot No. 15, Walter H. Lowrie, forty feet on Fourth avenue by one hundred feet to Lemon alley, with buildings, $20,000.

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The works of the Anderson Sash Balance Company are at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Canal streets.

AN EXHIBITION OF ENTERPRISE.

A Description of a Leading Pittsburgh Jewelry House—A Chance for a Comparison—How a Complete Stock is Made Up.

The East boasts of its many great enterprises, great undertakings and everything in fact, that makes communities great. Its cities claim the wealth and riches of the land—everything that can be claimed. Its jewelry houses are especially boasted of. This is so of New York and Boston, which claim to have the greatest number, and which carry the most extensive stocks, of any cities in the United States. It is very certain that journals or citizens of these cities, that make such pretentions, have never been west of the Allegheny mountains, for had they been, they could never have stated such an absurdity or made such pretentions. It was our pleasure the other day to take a glance through the large and extensive Jewelry House of Messrs. Geo. Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue. This firm is one of the most liberal and enterprising in the city; its members are gentlemen who pay strict attention to business, treat everybody kindly, whether purchaser or not, and they do make it an absolute rule, to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and the very best quality of goods.

THE EXTENT OF THEIR STOCK

is simply immense. Their store and building is filled with as choice a selection as